

Begin Dec 27, 1960

30.24-13679

A3

AMS BUDGET (600)

NIGHT LEAD ATOMIC

BY DAVID MASON

PARIS, DEC. 27 (AP)--FRANCE EXPLODED ITS THIRD ATOMIC DEVICE TODAY, DRIVING AHEAD IN ITS BID TO BECOME A WORLD NUCLEAR POWER DESPITE CRITICISM FROM EAST AND WEST. OFFICIALS INDICATED THAT THEY HAVE NOT YET PERFECTED AN OPERATIONAL WEAPON. SCIENTISTS SAID THE DEVICE THAT SENT THE FAMILIAR MUSHROOM CLOUD OVER THE SAHARA WAS SMALLER THAN TWO EXPLODED EARLIER THIS YEAR. OTHER SOURCES REPORTED THE LATEST TEST IS DESIGNED TO HELP BUILD TACTICAL BOMBS AND THE TRIGGER FOR THE BIG HYDROGEN BOMB. AS EXPECTED, SHARP CRITICISM FELL ALMOST AT ONCE ON FRANCE FROM THE SOVIET UNION AND JAPAN. THE SOVIET TASS NEWS AGENCY SAID THE BLAST WAS A BLOW TO DISARMAMENT HOPES AND DEFIED THE WISHES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

COMMUNIST EAST GERMANY CALLED THE TEST "A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY." THE ONLY NATION TO FEEL THE WRATH OF THE ATOMIC BOMB IN WARTIME, JAPAN PREPARED A FORMAL PROTEST. IT PROTESTED THE FIRST TEST FEB. 13 AND THE SECOND APRIL 1.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE OFFICIAL COMMENT FROM FRANCE'S ALLIES. IN THE PAST THERE HAS BEEN WESTERN CRITICISM OF PRESIDENT DE GAULLE'S NUCLEAR TESTS, WHICH IT IS FEARED MAY LEAD TO THE RISE OF SMALL NUCLEAR POWERS AND COMPLICATE ALREADY DIFFICULT EFFORTS AT NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT. THE THIRD FRENCH DEVICE--NAMED "RED JERBOA" AFTER A LITTLE DESERT RODENT--WAS EXPLODED ON A TOWER AT THE REGGANE TESTING RANGE, DEEP IN THE SAHARA.

RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT, A COMMUNIQUE SAID, PRESENTED NO DANGER TO AFRICAN POPULATIONS. THE FALLOUT AREA WAS SAID TO BE ABOUT 60 MILES LONG AND 15 MILES WIDE, EXTENDING SOUTHWESTWARD FROM THE FIRING RANGE. AFRICAN NATIONS ON ALL SIDES OF THE SAHARA HAVE EXPRESSED ALARM OVER THE TESTS.

TENDING TO CONFIRM THE WEAK FALLOUT OF THE BOMB WAS THE FACT THAT AT LEAST TWO FOREIGN AIRLINES OFFICES IN PARIS WERE NOT INFORMED OF ANY SPECIAL FLIGHT RESTRICTIONS IN THE SAHARA AREA, AS THEY HAD BEEN ON THE TWO PREVIOUS TESTS.

HOWEVER, HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS IN LONDON DISCLOSED IT HAD RECEIVED NOTICE SEVERAL WEEKS AGO THAT THE TEST AREA WAS RESTRICTED.

OFFICIALS SAID THE BOMB WAS OF SEVERAL KILOTONS IN POWER. A KILOTON IS EQUAL TO 1,000 TONS OF TNT. THE FIRST FRENCH BOMB WAS OF 70 KILOTONS AND THE SECOND WAS CONSIDERABLY SMALLER. THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMBS, MADE BY THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD WAR II, WERE ABOUT 20 KILOTONS IN POWER.

FRENCH SOURCES SAID THE STEADY MOVE TOWARD SMALLER ATOMIC DEVICES INDICATED A TWO-FOLD GOAL: CREATION OF SMALL TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND CONSTRUCTION OF A TRIGGERING DEVICE FOR GIANT THERMONUCLEAR WEAPONS.

PIERRE BILLAUD, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION'S MILITARY BRANCH, DESCRIBED THE TEST AS "ESSENTIALLY A PHYSIC

MILITARY BRANCH, DESCRIBED THE TEST AS "ESSENTIALLY A PHYSICS EXPERIMENT." HE SAID MORE INFORMATION WAS DESIRED ON THE "PHENOMENA OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS."

BILLAUD SAID THAT FRANCE HAD NOW SUCCEEDED IN CONSTRUCTING "RACING

PROTOTYPES." IT REMAINS, HE ADDED, "TO CONSTRUCT A CAR OF ORDINARY USE"--IN OTHER WORDS AN OPERATIONAL WEAPON.

BRIG. GEN. JEAN THIRY, HEAD OF FRANCE'S SPECIAL ARMS DIVISION, SAID THE AIM OF THE TEST WAS TO "ADVANCE THE TECHNOLOGY OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS." HE SAID IT ALSO WILL PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS FOR THE ARMY, AIR FORCE AND NAVY, AND "IN PARTICULAR, METHODS OF PROTECTION IN A NUCLEAR WAR."

AS IN THE PAST, THE FIRING RANGE WAS SPOTTED WITH MILITARY VEHICLES, SUPERSTRUCTURES OF SHIPS AND CAGES OF LABORATORY RATS AND MICE IN ORDER TO DETERMINE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC BLAST AND RADIATION. SOME OF THE ANIMALS WERE GIVEN INJECTIONS CONTAINING SUBSTANCES TO SEE IF THEY WOULD PROTECT BODY TISSUES AND BLOOD AGAINST ATOMIC EFFECTS. RESULTS OF THESE TESTS WILL BE DISCLOSED LATER.

OFFICIALS SAID THAT AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, FRENCH SCIENTISTS ATTEMPTED TO AVOID NUCLEAR EFFECTS EXPERIMENTS ALREADY CARRIED OUT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

THERE WAS LITTLE IMMEDIATE FRENCH REACTION TO THE NEW TEST. BUT MANY FRENCHMEN FEAR DE GAULLE'S DETERMINATION TO BUILD HIS OWN NUCLEAR STRIKING FORCE IS TOO COSTLY AND WOULD WEAKEN THE WESTERN ALLIANCE.

THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER LE MONDE SAID FRANCE IS THE ONLY COUNTRY WITH ATOMIC CAPABILITY TO CONTINUE TESTING. THE OTHER NUCLEAR POWERS, THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION, HAVE ANNOUNCED A TEST TRUCE WHILE TRYING TO WORK OUT A SUSPENSION TREATY THE PAST TWO YEARS.

FRANCE IS NOT TAKING PART IN THE TALKS. WHILE SUPPORTING A HALT IN THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE, DE GAULLE SAYS A TEST SUSPENSION WOULD GIVE A DANGEROUS ILLUSION OF AN END TO THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR.

LE MONDE SAID THAT FRANCE IN THE EYES OF WORLD PUBLIC OPINION IS ALONE FOR THE MOMENT IN CARRYING THE "DISGRACE ATTACHED TO THOSE WHO HANDLE AND DEVELOP WEAPONS OF MASSIVE DESTRUCTION."

ED226PES

A7

OPTIONAL NIGHT LEAD ATOMIC (110)

BY DAVID MASON

PARIS, DEC. 27 (AP)--FRANCE'S THIRD ATOMIC TEST EXPLOSION TODAY SET OFF SHARP CRITICISM OF THE FRENCH DRIVE TO BECOME A WORLD NUCLEAR POWER.

THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS SAID THE EARLY-MORNING BLAST IN THE SAHARA WAS A BLOW TO DISARMAMENT HOPES AND DEFIED THE WISHES OF THE UNITED NATIONS. COMMUNIST EAST GERMANY CALLED THE TEST "A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY."

JAPAN, THE ONLY NATION EVER HIT BY WARTIME ATOM BOMBING, PREPARED A FORMAL PROTEST AS IT DID AFTER THE FIRST TEST FEB. 13 AND THE SECOND APRIL 1.

SCIENTISTS SAID THE DEVICE WAS SMALLER THAN THE FIRST TWO. FRENCH SOURCES REPORTED THE LATEST TEST IS DESIGNED TO HELP BUILD TACTICAL NUCLEAR BOMBS AND THE ATOMIC TRIGGER FOR THE BIG HYDROGEN BOMB. BUT OFFICIALS INDICATED FRANCE STILL HAS NOT PERFECTED AN OPERATIONAL WEAPON.

THERE WAS NO XX 5TH GRAF NIGHT LEAD A3

QR235PES

A136WX

(280)

FRANCE-ATOMIC

BY G. MILTON KELLY

WASHINGTON, DEC. 27 (AP)-THE PRESENCE OF COMMUNISTS IN THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT MAY BE A FACTOR IN ANY U. S. DECISION WHETHER FRANCE QUALIFIES TO SHARE THIS COUNTRY'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECRETS.

COMMUNISTS FORM A SMALL BUT VIGOROUS MINORITY BLOC IN THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT, FOR INSTANCE.

FRANCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE SUCCESSFUL EXPLOSION OF A NUCLEAR TEST DEVICE, ITS THIRD SUCH SUCCESS.

DISPATCHES FROM PPARIS SAID THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT MAY CLAIM THIS QUALIFIES FRANCE TO SHARE, AS GREAT BRITAIN DOES, IN U. S. NUCLEAR SECRETS.

UNDER U. S. LAW, A FRIENDLY POWER WHICH HAS MADE "SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS" IN NUCLEAR SCIENCE MAY BE GIVEN U. S. ATOMIC INFORMATION IF IT ALSO MEETS CERTAIN OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

HIGH AMONG THESE OTHER REQUIREMENTS ARE ADEQUATE GUARANTEES AGAINST LEAKS OF THE SHARED INFORMATION TO OUTSIDERS. CONGRESS ITSELF HOLDS A VETO POWER OVER THE SHARING.

ANOTHER TEST ON WHETHER TO SHARE SECRETS WITH A FRIENDLY POWER IS WHETHER THE SHARING WOULD PROMOTE U. S. SECURITY AND NOT JEOPARDIZE IT.

UNDER THE LAW, ANY FRIENDLY NATION MEETING ALL REQUIREMENTS COULD BE ALLOWED TO RECEIVE BOTH SECRET INFORMATION AND MATERIALS FOR THE FABRICATION OF WEAPONS, ALTHOUGH THE LAW FORBIDS TURNING OVER ANY FABRICATED WEAPON TO A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.

THREE STEPS ARE INVOLVED BEFORE SHARING MAY START. FIRST THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (AEC) WOULD NEGOTIATE A TENTATIVE AGREEMENT WITH THE APPLYING POWER AND SUBMIT IT TO THE PRESIDENT.

IF THE PRESIDENT FINDS THAT THE AGREEMENT WOULD PROMOTE AND NOT HARM SECURITY, THE PROPOSAL THEN WOULD GO TO CONGRESS, WHICH WOULD HAVE 60 DAYS IN WHICH TO ACT ON IT. CONGRESS BY MAJORITY VOTE OF BOTH HOUSES COULD VETO IT WITHIN 60 DAYS. BUT IF THE LEGISLATORS

FAILED TO ACT WITHIN THAT TIME LIMIT THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH THEN COULD PROCEED TO WHATEVER EXTENT IT DEEMED PROPER TO PERMIT THE SHARING.

OFFICIAL COMMENT HERE ON THE NEWEST FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST EXPLOSION WAS HIGHLY RESTRAINED AS IT WAS ON EARLIER ONES.

STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER LINCOLN WHITE, ASKED TO COMMENT, READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

"THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A THIRD ATOMIC TEST BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAS NOT UNEXPECTED SINCE THAT GOVERNMENT HAS MADE KNOWN ITS INTENTION INDEPENDENTLY TO DESIGN, FABRICATE, AND EXPLODE SUCH A DEVICE."

IN RESPONSE TO FURTHER QUESTIONS, WHITE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT GAVE THE UNITED STATES PRIOR NOTIFICATION OF ITS INTENTION TO SET OFF THE EXPLOSION. FRENCH PLANS, HOWEVER, WERE WELL KNOWN EVERYWHERE, INCLUDING WASHINGTON, WHITE SAID.

ASKED WHAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S POSITION IS CONCERNING THE FRENCH TESTING, WHITE SAID:

"THE POLICY OF THIS GOVERNMENT IS AGAINST THE PROLIFERATION OF ATOMIC CAPABILITIES."

WHITE WAS ASKED ALSO WHETHER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS AWARE OF THIS U. S. VIEWPOINT.

"IT WOULD SURPRISE ME VERY MUCH IF IT WOULD SURPRISE THEM," HE REPLIED.

CG119PES

A75 (330)

WITH PARIS ATOMIC

LONDON, DEC. 27 (AP)-THE SOVIET UNION DECLARED TONIGHT FRANCE'S THIRD ATOMIC TEST TODAY "CANNOT FAIL TO UNDERMINE STILL FURTHER THE INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE OF FRANCE." THE FRENCH WERE SEVERELY CRITICIZED ALSO BY NON-COMMUNISTS.

A RADIO MOSCOW BROADCAST DESCRIBED THE EXPLOSION OF A THIRD FRENCH ATOMIC DEVICE IN THE SAHARA "A MONSTROUS CHALLENGE TO WORLD OPINION."

THE RUSSIAN CRITICISM WAS ECHOED IN AFRICA AND PARTS OF WESTERN EUROPE.

IN WEST GERMANY, SEVERAL LEADING NEWSPAPERS CALLED THE TEST SENSELESS, POLITICALLY RISKY AND OUTDATED.

"FRANCE WON'T BE ABLE TO BECOME AN INDEPENDENT NUCLEAR WITHIN THE NEXT 15 TO 20 YEARS, HOWEVER HARD SHE TRIES," SAID THE INDEPENDENT FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE.

THE FRANKFURT NEUSE PRESSE SAID THE TESTS MAY HAVE SERIOUS REPERCUSSIONS IN AFRICA WHERE LEFTIST AGITATORS COULD USE THEM FOR PROPAGANDA IN WHIPPING UP ANTI-FRENCH SENTIMENT.

MOROCCO'S INFORMATION MINISTER MOULAY AHMED ALAOUI CALLED THE TEST "A PROVOCATION TO MOROCCO AND THE WHOLE OF AFRICA." MOROCCO, HE ADDED, "IS THE NEAREST COUNTRY TO THE EXPLOSION AND WILL BE THE FIRST TO SUFFER FROM ITS EFFECTS."

IN TUNIS, THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALGERIAN NATIONALIST REBEL REGIME CALLED THE LATEST TEST "A DEFINITE AGGRESSION AGAINST AFRICA CARRIED OUT BY FRENCH IMPERIALISTS BLINDED BY FALSE GRANDEUR TO THE ASPIRATIONS AND THE DIGNITY OF AFRICANS."

CAIRO RADIO DENOUNCED THE EXPLOSION AS A MEASURE AIMED AT "INTIMIDATING THE AFRICAN PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY ALGERIANS."

"THE FRENCH HOPE TO TERRORIZE THE ALGERIANS INTO CEASING THEIR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE," SAID THE BROADCAST.

IN LAGOS, NIGERIA, PREMIER SIR ABUBAKAR TAFAWA BALEWA SAID HE WAS SHOCKED TO HEAR OF THE TEST. THE NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY REQUESTED A MEETING TOMORROW WITH FRENCH AMBASSADOR RAYMOND OFFROY. OBSERVERS SAID NIGERIA PROBABLY WILL FILE A FORMAL PROTEST OVER THE TEST.

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST ASSERTED THAT "IN SPITE OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE 15TH SESSION OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON DISCONTINUING TESTS OF NUCLEAR AND THERMONUCLEAR WEAPONS, FRANCE IS GOING EVEN FURTHER ALONG THE PATH OF THE ATOMIC ARMAMENTS DRIVE . . ."

PS712PES

A24

AMS BUDGET (440)

SCIENCE-BOMBS

BY JOHN BARBOUR

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER

NEW YORK, DEC. 27 (AP)-IN SIX YEARS OR LESS A DOZEN NATIONS INCLUDING CHINA WILL HAVE A-BOMBS AND H-BOMBS, A NOTED BRITISH SCIENTIST-WRITER SAID TODAY.

"WITHIN, AT THE MOST, 10 YEARS SOME OF THOSE BOMBS ARE GOING OFF. I AM SAYING THIS AS RESPONSIBLY AS I CAN. THAT IS THE CERTAINTY," SAID DR. C. P. SNOW.

"WE KNOW, WITH THE CERTAINTY OF STATISTICAL TRUTH, THAT IF ENOUGH OF THESE WEAPONS ARE MADE--BY ENOUGH DIFFERENT STATES--SOME OF THEM ARE GOING TO BLOW UP," HE DECLARED.

"THROUGH ACCIDENT, OR FOLLY, OR MADNESS--BUT THE MOTIVES DON'T MATTER."

SNOW IS AUTHOR OF SEVERAL NOVELS INCLUDING "THE AFFAIR," AND NONFICTION SUCH AS "THE TWO CULTURES."

"WE ARE FACED WITH AN EITHER-OR, AND WE HAVEN'T MUCH TIME," SNOW TOLD A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

30.24-13681

EITHER THE UNITED STATES MUST ACCEPT A RESTRICTION OF NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS, BEGINNING, AS A TOKEN, WITH THE HALTING OF NUCLEAR TESTS, OR RISK NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE, HE SAID. HE ADDED: "ON THE ONE SIDE, THEREFORE, WE HAVE A FINITE RISK. ON THE OTHER SIDE WE HAVE A CERTAINTY OF DISASTER. BETWEEN A RISK AND A CERTAINTY, A SAME MAN DOES NOT HESITATE. "IT IS THE PLAIN DUTY OF SCIENTISTS TO EXPLAIN THIS EITHER-OR. IT IS A DUTY WHICH SEEMS TO ME TO COME FROM THE MORAL NATURE OF THE SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY ITSELF. "SCIENTISTS CANNOT REMAIN ETHICALLY NEUTRAL. THEY CANNOT SAY WE HAVE MADE THE TOOLS, AND IF YOU USE THEM BADLY, IT IS NO CONCERN OF OURS. SNOW SAID.

"SCIENTISTS ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT OCCUPATIONAL GROUP IN THE WORLD TODAY," HE SAID. "AT THIS MOMENT, WHAT THEY DO IS OF PASSIONATE CONCERN TO THE WHOLE OF HUMAN SOCIETY."

"FOR ALL THESE REASONS, I BELIEVE THE WORLD COMMUNITY OF SCIENTISTS HAS A FINAL RESPONSIBILITY UPON IT--A GREATER RESPONSIBILITY THAN IS PRESSING ON ANY OTHER BODY OF MEN," HE ADDED. HE CITED A PERSONAL, INEXTINGUISHABLE HOPE THAT THEY WOULD BEAR THIS RESPONSIBILITY WELL.

SCIENTISTS ALSO HAVE THE SAME DUTY REGARDING THE BENEVOLENT POWERS OF SCIENCE, HE SAID. FOR SCIENTISTS KNOW "THAT WE POSSESS EVERY SCIENTIFIC FACT WE NEED TO TRANSFORM THE PHYSICAL LIFE OF HALF THE WORLD. AND TRANSFORM IT WITHIN THE SPAN OF PEOPLE NOW LIVING."

"I MEAN, WE HAVE ALL THE RESOURCES TO HELP HALF THE WORLD LIVE AS LONG AS WE DO, AND EAT ENOUGH. ALL THAT IS MISSING IS THE WILL. WE KNOW THAT," HE SAID. HE ADDED:

"WE ARE SITTING LIKE PEOPLE IN A SMART AND COZY RESTAURANT. DOWN ON THE PAVEMENT ARE PEOPLE WHO ARE LOOKING UP AT US, PEOPLE WHO BY CHANCE HAVE DIFFERENT COLORED SKINS THAN OURS, AND ARE RATHER HUNGRY. DO YOU WONDER THAT THEY DON'T LIKE US ALL THAT MUCH? DO YOU WONDER THAT WE SOMETIMES FEEL ASHAMED OF OURSELVES, AS WE LOOK OUT THROUGH THAT PLATE GLASS?"

SNOW SAID THAT THE MORAL QUALITIES HE ADMIRES IN SCIENTISTS ARE SIMPLE ONES SUCH AS COURAGE, TRUTH-TELLING AND KINDNESS. HE SAID HE THINKS SCIENTISTS MAKE SLIGHTLY BETTER HUSBANDS AND FATHERS THAN MOST MEN.

ED344PES

A71

MOSCOW, DEC. 27 (AP)-THE NEWSPAPER SOVIET RUSSIA SUGGESTED TODAY THAT IT IS TIME PRESIDENT-ELECT JOHN F. KENNEDY ANSWERED SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO'S STATEMENT THAT THE SOVIET UNION WANTS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

THE PAPER PRINTED FOREIGN COMMENT FROM VARIOUS NEUTRALIST AND SOCIALIST NEWSPAPERS PRAISING GROMYKO'S STATEMENT LAST WEEK TO THE SUPREME SOVIET AND DEMANDING THAT KENNEDY RESPOND.

"THE ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC GREETES THE SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVE," SAID THE PAPER, "BUT CERTAIN CIRCLES IN THE U.S.A. ARE CLEARLY IRRITATED AND DO NOT EVEN HIDE THIS IRRITATION."

GROMYKO TOLD THE SOVIET PARLIAMENT LAST FRIDAY THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HOPES FOR BETTER RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES AFTER KENNEDY BECOMES PRESIDENT.

PL735AES

A30 (DX FW)

(130)

ELMIRA, N.Y., DEC. 27 (AP)-THE FATHER OF IMPRISONED AIR FORCE FLIE CAPT. F. BRUCE OLMSTEAD SAYS HE HAS ASKED SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV FOR PERMISSION TO VISIT HIS SON IN MOSCOW. J. BLAINE OLMSTEAD SAID LAST NIGHT THAT A RUSSIAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL TOLD HIM FRIDAY THAT NO WORD HAD BEEN RECEIVED ON HIS REQUEST.

OLMSTEAD SAID HE SENT A WIRE TO KHRUSHCHEV DEC. 3 AND WROTE THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON FOR A VISA AND OTHER CREDENTIALS THE SAME DAY.

CAPT. OLMSTEAD AND CAPT. JOHN R. MC KONE OF TOPEKA, KAN., HAVE BEEN HELD BY THE RUSSIANS SINCE THEIR RB-47 JET BOMBER WENT DOWN OVER THE BARENTS SEA JULY 1.

"I HAVE NO VERY BIG HOPES THAT I WILL BE ALLOWED TO VISIT MY SON," THE ELDER OLMSTEAD SAID, "BUT I'M READY TO GO." OLMSTEAD, A FACTORY PAYMASTER, SAID HE HOPES HIS SON WILL BE RELEASED BY THE RUSSIANS AS A DIPLOMATIC GESTURE TOWARD THE INCOMING KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION BUT ADDED THAT HE HAS NO OFFICIAL BASIS FOR SUCH A HOPE.

PL417AES

A124 (110)

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28 (AP)-RED CHINA HAS THE TECHNICAL ABILITY NOW TO PRODUCE NUCLEAR WEAPONS, SAYS THE HEAD OF A LEFT WING JAPANESE SCIENTIFIC MISSION WHO IS JUST BACK FROM PEIPING.

YOICHI FUKUSHIMA, PROFESSOR OF GEOPHYSICS AT TOKYO UNIVERSITY, ADDED TO A REPORTER TODAY HOWEVER, THAT HE SAW NO PLANTS IN OPERATION AND DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER THE REDS ARE MAKING NUCLEAR WEAPONS NOW.

FUKUSHIMA SAID HIS TALKS WITH CHINESE SCIENTISTS AND INSPECTION OF SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITIONS CONVINCED HIM THAT COUNTRY HAS THE "ADVANCED LEVEL OF TECHNOLOGY AND POLITICAL SYSTEM" NEEDED FOR NUCLEAR PRODUCTION.

FUKUSHIMA HEADED THE ACADEMIC DELEGATION OF THE JAPAN-CHINA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION ON A FOUR-WEEK TOUR OF THE CHINESE MAINLAND. PS1033PES

A82

ROME, DEC. 27 (AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS MADE INITIAL DELIVERIES OF UNITS OF A TERRIR GUIDED MISSILE SYSTEM FOR THE ITALIAN CRUISER GARIBALDI, THE U.S. EMBASSY SAID TODAY.

THE NEW WEAPONS SYSTEM, IT SAID, WILL MAKE THE GARIBALDI THE FIRST TERRIR-EQUIPPED SHIP OF NATO COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES. THE VESSEL WILL ALSO BE ITALY'S FIRST MISSILE-CARRYING SHIP.

MISSILES FOR THE GARIBALDI ARE PART OF A SERIES OF SURFACE-TO-AIR GUIDED MISSILE SYSTEMS TO BE PROVIDED ITALY UNDER THE U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

PS747PES

A136 (1,550)

FOR YEAREND EDITIONS

CENSORSHIP SURVEY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PRESS CENSORSHIP, OFTEN DISGUISED, GREW TIGHTER IN MANY AREAS OF THE WORLD IN 1960.

IN SOME PLACES WHERE UNIFORMED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ONCE WIELDED BLUE PENCIL AND SCISSORS THE TREND WAS TOWARD SUBTLE--BUT JUST AS EFFECTIVE--METHODS.

CENSORSHIP AT THE SOURCE, WITH A GOVERNMENT WITHHOLDING INFORMATION, WAS THE MOST COMMON FORM OF NEWS SUPPRESSION. CHARGES OF SUPPRESSION LONG HAVE BEEN HEARD IN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

AND OTHERS UNDER DICTATORSHIPS. THIS YEAR, THEY WERE RAISED EVEN IN THE UNITED STATES. DEMOCRATS CRIED FOUL DURING THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN WHEN THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION REFUSED TO RELEASE A GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED SURVEY OF AMERICAN PRESTIGE ABROAD.

A FAVORITE METHOD OF CENSORSHIP IN MANY AREAS WAS TO RESTRICT TRAVEL BY FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS, CLOSE THEIR LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS, AND THREATEN THEM WITH EXPULSION.

AT THE CLOSE OF EVERY YEAR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ASKS ITS BUREAUS AROUND THE WORLD TO SUPPLY INFORMATION ON CENSORSHIP AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE FLOW OF NEWS ACROSS INTERNATIONAL LINES.

THE RESULTING SURVEY FINDS A LACK OF DEVELOPMENTS IN MANY COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE A LONG RECORD OF RELATIVE PRESS FREEDOM. HERE ARE SOME OF THE COUNTRIES WHERE CENSORSHIP OF ONE KIND OR ANOTHER WAS NOTABLE IN 1960:

--WESTERN EUROPE--

IN SOME PARTS OF WESTERN EUROPE SUBTLE METHODS OF CONTROLLING THE NEWS DEVELOPED INTO A FINE ART.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, THOUGH ON OCCASION OPENLY SEIZING NEWSPAPERS AFTER PUBLICATION OF STORIES OFFICIALLY CONSIDERED OFFENSIVE, APPROACHED CENSORSHIP THROUGH THE BACK DOOR.

THERE WAS HEAVY CENSORSHIP AT THE SOURCE AND A MORE COMPLICATED METHOD INVOLVING NATIONAL SECURITY LAWS. SECURITY LAWS, FOR EXAMPLE, PROHIBITED SPECULATION BEFORE AN ATOMIC BOMB TEST IN AFRICA. NO NATIONAL SECURITY WAS INVOLVED. FRANCE MERELY WANTED TO AVOID POSSIBLE VIOLENT PROTESTS FROM AFRICAN NATIONS OVER THE CONTROVERSIAL TESTS, OFFICIALS SAID.

IN DIRECT CONTRAST TO METROPOLITAN FRANCE, PRESIDENT CHARLES DE GAULLE'S ADMINISTRATION IMPOSED CENSORSHIP OPENLY DURING PERIODS OF STRESS IN ALGERIA. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS WHO OFFENDED THE GOVERNMENT LOST CREDENTIALS AND FOUND OFFICIAL SOURCES CLOSED.

WEST GERMAN OFFICIALS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS ATTEMPTED TO WITHHOLD UNFAVORABLE NEWS.

IN MOST OTHER WEST EUROPEAN CAPITALS THE PICTURE WAS THE SAME-- LITTLE OFFICIAL, OPEN INTERFERENCE WITH THE PRESS BUT MANY ATTEMPTS TO WITHHOLD, TONE DOWN OR "MANAGE" THE NEWS.

--EASTERN EUROPE--

THE SOVIET UNION RETAINED ITS CENSORSHIP--STRICTEST IN THE WORLD-- ON ALL NEWS COMING IN OR GOING OUT.

OTHER COMMUNIST COUNTRIES APPROACH TO THE CONCEPT OF A FREE PRESS WAS TYPIFIED IN EAST GERMANY, WHERE THE COMMUNIST PARTY CONTROLLED THE DOMESTIC PRESS. THE PARTY HANDED DOWN THE OFFICIAL LINE; NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IT AND RADIO STATIONS BROADCAST IT.

NO CENSORSHIP WAS CLAMPED ON FOREIGN NEWSMEN, BUT THEY WERE NOT ALLOWED TO TRAVEL FREELY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

INCOMING WESTERN PUBLICATIONS WERE CLOSELY WATCHED; MANY WERE BANNED. MOST WESTERN RADIO STATIONS WERE JAMMED.

COMMUNIST POLAND OPERATED CENSORSHIP A LITTLE DIFFERENTLY. IT HAD NO TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS AND NO OPEN CENSORSHIP. BUT ONE CORRESPONDENT WAS EXPELLED FOR WRITING "OBJECTIONABLE" STORIES. MANY WERE WARNED NOT TO WRITE ABOUT CERTAIN SUBJECTS, SUCH AS RELATIONS BETWEEN COMMUNIST NATIONS. THE POLES SHOWED INCREASING SENSITIVITY TO REPORTED CRITICISM FROM THEIR COMMUNIST ALLIES.

--LATIN AMERICA--

POLITICAL TURMOIL IN LATIN AMERICA OFTEN WAS ACCOMPANIED BY STRICT CENSORSHIP.

THE FREE PRESS VANISHED IN CUBA WHEN THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER INFORMACION DISCONTINUED PUBLICATION IN DECEMBER, UNDER INCREASING PRESSURE FROM THE FIDEL CASTRO REGIME.

CASTRO MADE INCREASING USE OF CENSORSHIP AT THE SOURCE, PLUS HARASSMENT OF NEWSMEN, TO MINIMIZE PUBLICATION OF ANYTHING CRITICAL OF HIS REGIME. NEWSMEN FREQUENTLY WERE DETAINED; PHOTOGRAPHERS' FILM

WAS SEIZED; MOST INCOMING PUBLICATIONS WERE HEAVILY CENSORED.

THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT CRACKED DOWN DURING NOVEMBER LEFTIST RIOTS BY EXERCISING WHAT IT CALLED "CONTROL" OF OUTGOING NEWS DISPATCHES. OFFICIALS STATIONED IN CABLE OFFICES READ NEWS STORIES BEFORE TRANSMISSION AND POINTED OUT "INACCURACIES OR EXAGGERATIONS." THE DOMESTIC PRESS WAS TOLD TO AVOID PUBLISHING "ALARMING" REPORTS.

ARGENTINA INSTITUTED CENSORSHIP ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS WHEN PERONISTS TOUCHED OFF ANTIGOVERNMENT RIOTING. PRESIDENT ARTURO FRONDISI SAID HIS GOVERNMENT COULD NOT TOLERATE FALSE ARTICLES WHICH IN PERILOUS TIMES COULD INCITE THE PEOPLE AGAINST AUTHORITY. SEVERAL NEWSMEN WERE JAILED TEMPORARILY.

NICARAGUA HALTED A TREND TOWARD LIBERALIZING PRESS RESTRICTIONS BY CLAMPING ON CENSORSHIP NOV. 11, FOLLOWING DISORDERS IN CARAZO PROVINCE.

NO CENSORSHIP WAS OPENLY EVIDENT IN CHILE, COSTA RICA, BOLIVIA, PERU, URUGUAY, ECUADOR AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. BUT SEVERAL CONTROLLED THE PRESS IN OTHER WAYS.

DICTATOR RAFAEL TRUJILLO OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC COULD CLAIM HE HAD NO CENSORS AT WORK. BUT HIS OPPONENTS COULD POINT OUT THAT NOTHING CRITICAL OF TRUJILLO EVER APPEARED IN THE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED PRESS. UNFAVORABLE STORIES TRANSMITTED BY FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS RESULTED IN THEIR EXPULSION.

--MIDEAST--

MANY MIDEAST NATIONS CONTINUED A TOUGH, OPEN POLICY OF CENSORSHIP AND DIDN'T BLUSH ABOUT IT.

EGYPT NATIONALIZED ALL MAJOR NEWSPAPERS AND APPLIED LIGHT CENSORSHIP TO OUTGOING NEWS STORIES. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS WERE HINDERED BY RESTRICTIONS AT THE SOURCE. NEWSMEN COULD WALK FROM GOVERNMENT OFFICE TO OFFICE ALL DAY IN CAIRO AND NOT FIND AN OFFICIAL TO NAIL DOWN A FACT.

IRAN HAD NO CENSORSHIP ON OUTGOING NEWS BUT DOMESTIC CENSORSHIP WORSENEDED. ONE EDITOR WAS JAILED.

IN THE SUDAN, HARASSMENT OF UNPOPULAR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS WAS A FAVORITE METHOD OF CENSORSHIP. TRAVEL WAS RESTRICTED AND NEWSMEN OFTEN WAITED MONTHS FOR VISA APPROVAL AND THEN LEARNED THEY COULD NOT ENTER THE COUNTRY.

ISRAEL MAINTAINED A MILITARY CENSORSHIP ON ALL ASPECTS OF NEWS COVERAGE. OFFICIALS SAY THE CENSORSHIP IN FORCE SINCE ISRAEL BECAME A NATION IN 1948 IS NECESSARY BECAUSE OF STRIFE WITH SURROUNDING ARAB NATIONS.

IN SAUDI ARABIA, LEBANON, IRAQ AND JORDAN CENSORS WIELDED BLUE PENCILS. A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT COULD FILE ANYTHING FROM LIBYA--IF HE COULD GET INTO THE COUNTRY. FEW DID.

TURKEY'S ARMY-CONTROLLED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYED NO FORMAL CENSORSHIP BUT WARNED NEWSPAPERS AGAINST PUBLISHING ANYTHING WHICH MIGHT "INCITE THE POPULATION." FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS FILED NEWS STORIES UNHINDERED.

--AFRICA--

THERE WAS NO DIRECT CENSORSHIP ON ONE OF THE YEAR'S BIG STORIES--THE CONGO. THIS SEEMED DUE TO AN INABILITY TO SET UP TECHNICAL ARRANGEMENTS RATHER THAN ANY RELUCTANCE TO INTERFERE WITH THE FREE FLOW OF NEWS.

BELGIAN ADVISERS TO ARMY COMMANDER COL. JOSEPH MOBUTU CAREFULLY WATCHED FOR PRESS CRITICISM OF HIS REGIME. NEWSMEN REPEATEDLY WERE THREATENED WITH ARREST, BEATING AND EXPULSION.

MOBUTU'S SECURITY CHIEF, GILBERT PONGO, TWICE STORMED INTO LEOPOLDVILLE'S CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE WITH AN ARMED ESCORT AND SCREAMED THAT NEWSMEN WERE "SPIES AND SABOTEURS."

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA USED NO DIRECT CENSORSHIP BUT DURING RACIAL DISTURBANCES IMPOSED "LIMITATIONS" ON THE PRESS. SEVERAL SOUTH AFRICAN NEWSMEN WERE JAILED. THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE

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CRITICIZED PRIME MINISTER HENDRIK VERWOERD FOR DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEWSMEN CRITICAL OF PLANS TO MAKE SOUTH AFRICA A REPUBLIC. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS SHONE BRIGHTLY IN NIGERIA. THE FEDERAL PREMIER SET UP WESTERN-STYLE NEWS CONFERENCES AND WELCOMED ALL QUESTIONS. ETHIOPIA SHOWED SIGNS OF RELAXING CONTROLS OF THE PRESS. A PRIVATELY OWNED PRESS GREW AS A STRONG SUPPLEMENT TO GOVERNMENT-OWNED NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

--FAR EAST--

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS TOOK A BEATING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN NO AREA WAS ANY LIBERALIZATION MOVED; IN MOST THE PICTURE DARKENED. PRESIDENT SUKARNO'S GUIDED DEMOCRACY PLAN BROUGHT INDONESIA'S PRESS UNDER VIRTUALLY COMPLETE CONTROL. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS WERE HAMPERED BY SOURCE CENSORSHIP BUT THEIR CABLES WENT OUT UNTOUCHED.

BURMA DID NOT CENSOR THE PRESS BUT THE GOVERNMENT THREATENED NEWSMEN WITH THE WORLD WAR I OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT, AN ANTI-ESPIONAGE LAW. THIS IS INTERPRETED TO MEAN THE GOVERNMENT CAN PROSECUTE ANY NEWSPAPER WHICH PUBLISHES A REPORT THE GOVERNMENT WANTS WITHHELD. DETECTIVES AT CABLE OFFICES WARNED FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS NO "INCORRECT NEWS" WOULD BE PASSED.

VIET NAM'S PRESS PRINTED ONLY WHAT IT WAS TOLD. IT RECEIVED GOVERNMENT ADVISORIES SUGGESTING WHAT LINE TO TAKE. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS WERE WATCHED CLOSELY. ONE WAS EXPELLED FOR STORIES HE WROTE. OTHERS WERE DENIED ENTRY.

THAILAND, UNDER CONTINUING MARTIAL LAW, BLUE-PENCILED NO NEWS. BUT ONE NEWSPAPER WAS CLOSED FOR CRITICIZING GOVERNMENT POLICY. CRITICAL SATIRES FILED BY FOREIGN NEWSMEN OFTEN WERE DELAYED.

LAOS STRICTLY CONTROLLED THE DOMESTIC PRESS AND SEVERAL TIMES CLAMPED CENSORSHIP ON FOREIGN NEWSMEN DURING A CIVIL WAR.

CAMBODIA CLOSED PAPERS DISAGREEING WITH GOVERNMENT POLICY. THERE WAS NO DIRECT CENSORSHIP ON OUTGOING DISPATCHES.

MALAYA AND SINGAPORE HAVE RETAINED SUBTLE FORMS OF CONTROL FROM THE FORMER BRITISH COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION AND USED THEM EFFECTIVELY. NEWSPAPERS ARE LICENSED AND THE GOVERNMENTS CAN REVOKE THE PERMITS. BUT THE PRESS GENERALLY WAS FREER THAN IN THE REST OF SOUTHEAST ASIA AND FOREIGN NEWSMEN OPERATED UNHAMPERED.

HONG KONG'S COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION APPLIED INDIRECT PRESSURE TO FORCE RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS TO TAKE NEWS FROM THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICE, BUT THERE WAS NO DIRECT CENSORSHIP.

THE OVERTHROW OF SYNGMAN RHEE RELEASED THE SOUTH KOREAN PRESS FROM STRICT CONTROL.

JAPAN'S PRESS WAS COMPLETELY FREE; FORMOSA'S UNDER STRICT CONTROL. INDIA, CEYLON AND PAKISTAN REPRESENTED ALL GRADATIONS OF PRESS FREEDOM. INDIA'S PRESS WAS GENERALLY UNRESTRICTED. CEYLON DREW UP LEGISLATION GIVING THE GOVERNMENT PRESS CONTROL. PAKISTAN THREATENED NEWSMEN WITH LAWS WHICH MAKE "TREASONOUS" PUBLICATION PUNISHABLE BY DEATH. THIS LAW WAS NOT USED IN 1960 BUT SEVERAL NEWSMEN WERE JAILED.

END ADVANCE FOR YEARNED EDITIONS--SENT DEC.27

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